

characteristic odor of oil of santal and it contained terpineol, a substance foreign to oil of santal.

On October 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 boxes of santal oil capsules at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by John Wyeth & Bro., Inc., in part on or about July 29, 1938, from Philadelphia, Pa., and in part on or about July 5 and 6, 1938, from Boston, Mass.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Santal Oil East India," in that the said statement represented that the article was oil of santal; whereas it was not.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Santal Oil East India," was misleading since the said article was not oil of santal of the standard set forth in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On November 3, 1938, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed and that costs be taxed against the claimant.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29777. Misbranding of oil of sandalwood. U. S. v. Two 5-Pound Cans and Five 1-Pound Bottles of Oil Sandalwood (and one other seizure action against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42505, 42976. Sample Nos. 10695-D, 25246-D, 33922-D.)**

This product was labeled to indicate that it was sandalwood oil, a product recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia. Tests of the article showed that it was not of pharmacopoeial standard, since it was not soluble in 5 volumes of 70-percent alcohol.

On June 8 and June 27, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2 cans and 5 bottles of oil of sandalwood at New York, N. Y., and 27 bottles of the same product at Richmond, Va.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Dodge & Olcott Co., in part on or about April 2, 1938, from New York, N. Y., and in part on or about May 10, 1938, from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Oil Sandalwood \* \* \* East Indian U. S. P. XI," was false and misleading since it led the purchaser to believe that the article was sandalwood oil, a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and defined therein as being soluble in 5 volumes of 70-percent alcohol; whereas it was not soluble in 5 volumes of 70-percent alcohol.

On August 4 and November 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29778. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton and gauze bandages. U. S. v. 59 Dozen Packages of Absorbent Cotton (and 2 similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43833, 43925, 44021. Sample Nos. 9793-D, 9822-D to 9825-D, inclusive, 29127-D.)**

These products having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, were found at the time of examination to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On September 10, 21, and 28, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 59 dozen packages of absorbent cotton and 66 packages of gauze bandage at Philadelphia, Pa., and 30 dozen packages of absorbent cotton at Atlanta, Ga.; alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Acme Cotton Products Co., Inc., from Dayville, Conn., in the period from on or about March 23, 1938, to on or about September 3, 1938; and